







Development of an object-oriented building physics library and investigation and optimization of hygrothermal and hygienic comfort in rooms

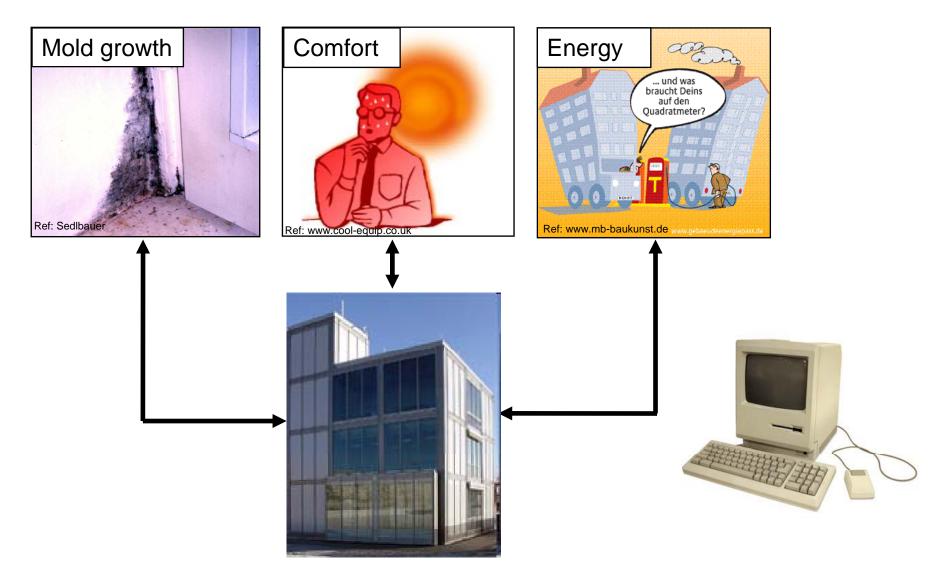
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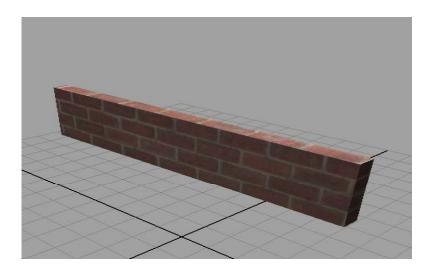


Motivation



Motivation

WALL MODEL



BUILDING MODEL

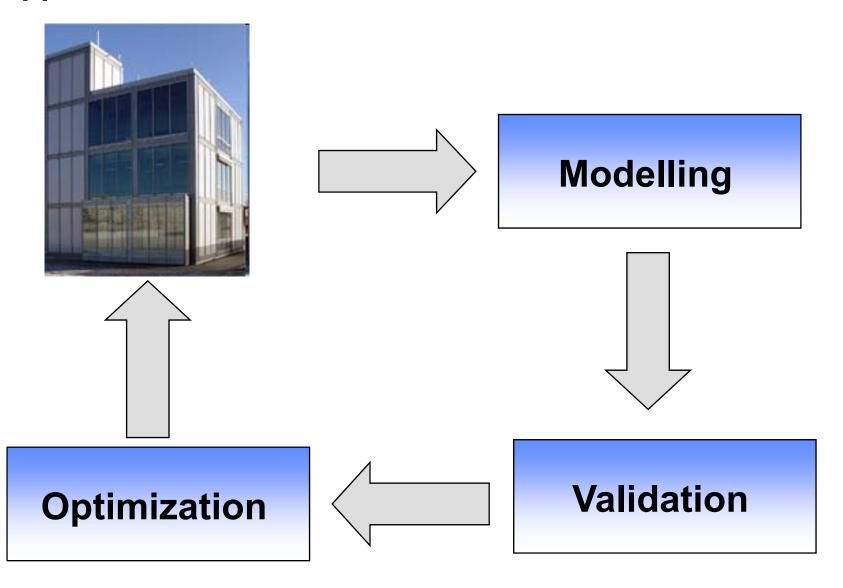


Equation-Based Object-Oriented
Hygrothermal Building Physics Library
(MODELICA)

Overview

- Motivation
- Objectives
- > Equation-Based Object-Oriented Building Physics Library
- Validation of the Building Physics Library
- > Application
- Summary and Outlook

Approach



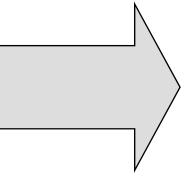
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Equation-Based Object-Oriented Building Physics Library

Behaviour of a real building





Database

Interfaces

Enclosure models (opaque, transparent)

Airvolume models

Plant models

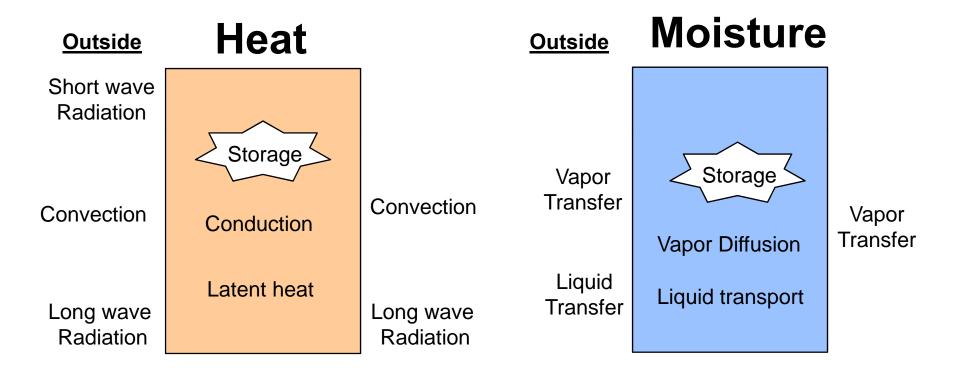
Environment model

Overview

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1D - Wall model

Physical model/ Heat-Moisture



Validation of the 1D - Wall model

1. Analytical solution

- o Heat transfer
- o Diffusion

2. WUFI (Waerme Und Feuchte Instationaer)

3. HAMSTAD

- o Benchmark 1
- o Benchmark 3

Validation of the 1D - Wall model

- 1. Analytical Solution
- 2. WUFI (Waerme Und Feuchte Instationaer)

3. HAMSTAD

Objectives

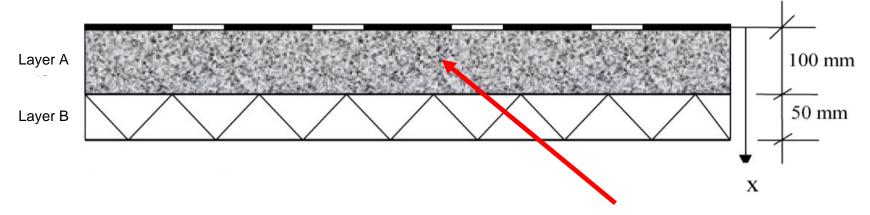
HAMSTAD work was undertaken as part of EU-initiated project for standardization of HAM (Heat-Air-Moisture) calculation methods.

It was suggested that the benchmarks be used as references in the assessment of existing and new software packages

Validation of the 1D - Wall model

3. HAMSTAD

o Benchmark 1



Boundary Conditions:

Climate: transient

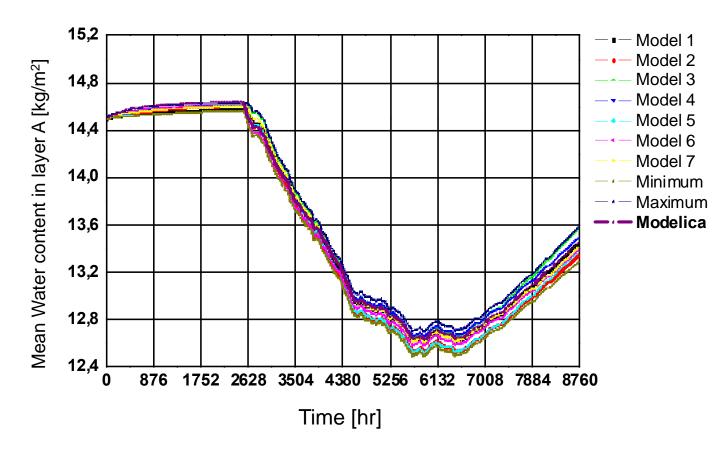
Simulation time: 1 year

Simulation result: Mean water content in layer A

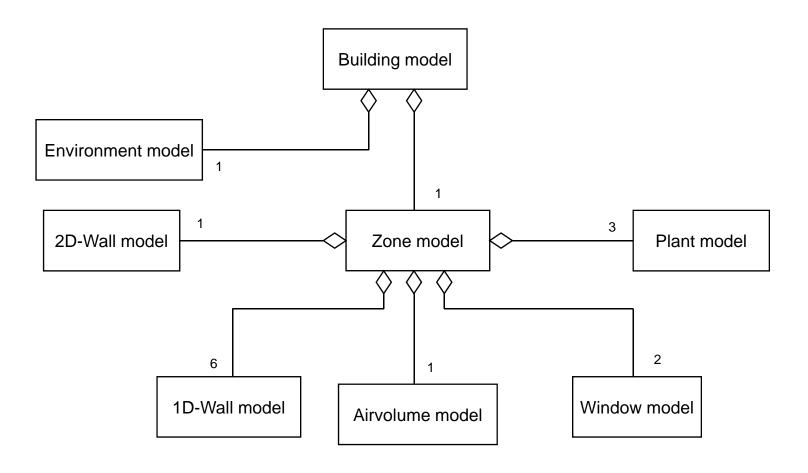
Validation of the 1D - Wall model

3. HAMSTAD

Benchmark 1 / Simulation results



Validation of the room model



Validation of the room model

- 1. Residential Building
 - o Reaction to the outside climate (Free floating room)
 - o Reaction to a moisture source
- 2. Office Building

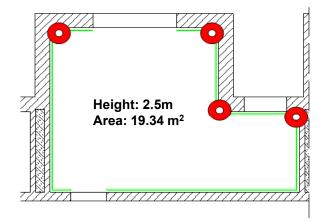
Validation of the room model

Free floating Room



Boundary conditions:

- $n = 0.65 h^{-1}$
- No solar radiation
- No heat sources
- Period: 15. 25.11.2006

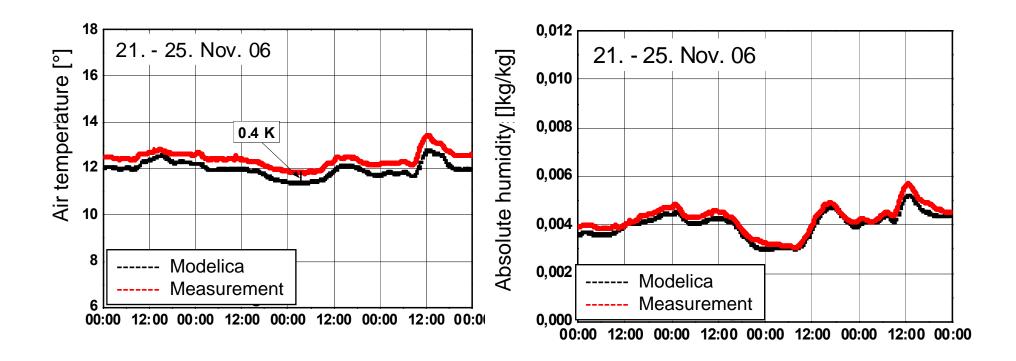


Results:

- Air temperature in the middle of the room
- Air humidity in the middle of the room

Validation of the room model

Free floating Room



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Residential room

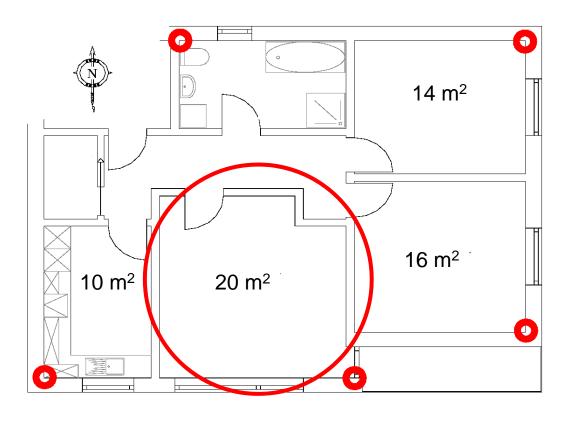
1. Consequences of Building Retrofit:

- Hygienic comfort (Mold growth, air quality)
- Hygrothermal comfort (comfort)

2. Ventilation strategies

- Cross ventilation
- Constant ventilation
- Controlled ventilation

Residential room

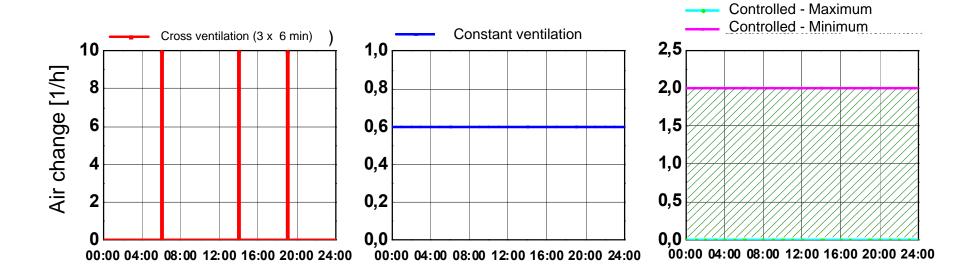


Different configurations

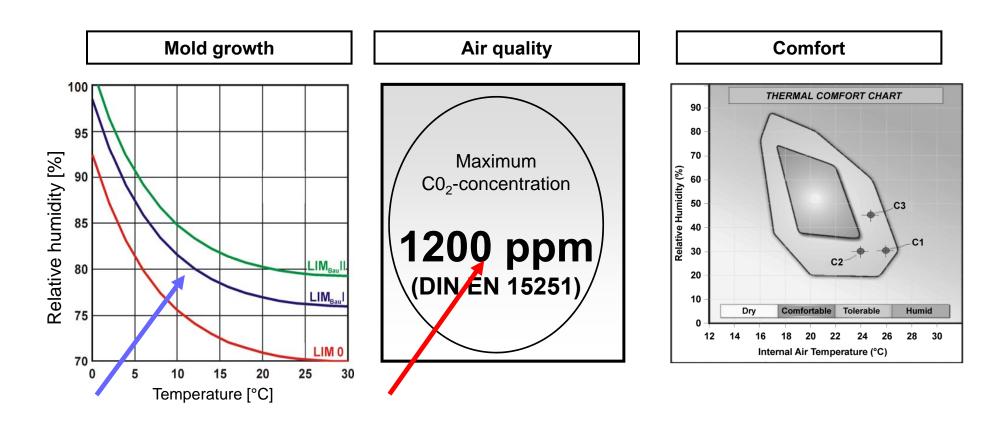
- Config. 1: old building with leaky windows (n = 0.7 h⁻¹, U_w = 1.5 W/m²K, U_f = 2.6 W/m²K)
- Config. 2: old building with tight windows (n = 0.1 h⁻¹, $U_w = 1.5 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$, $U_f = 1.1 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$)
- Config. 3: insulated old building with tight windows (n = 0.1 h⁻¹, U_w = 0.4 W/m²K, U_f = 1.1 W/m²K)

Residential room

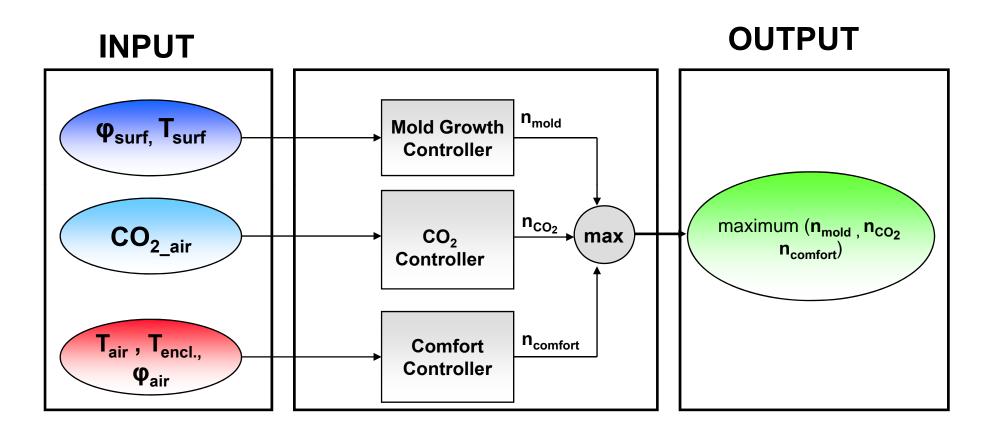
- Cross ventilation
- Constant ventilation
- Controlled ventilation



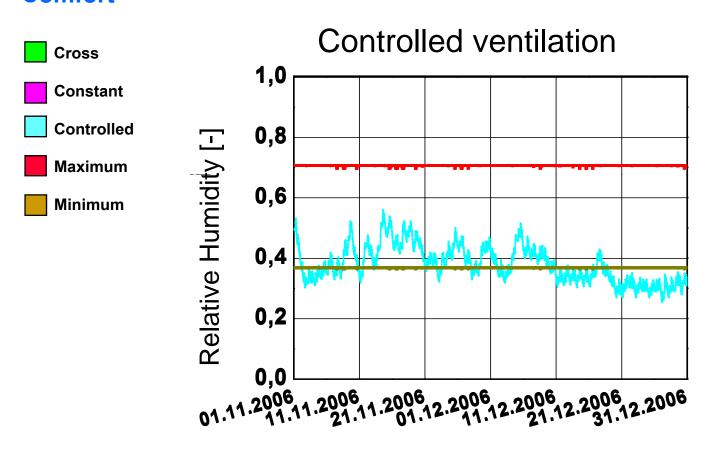
Residential room (criteria)



Residential room (controlled ventilation system)

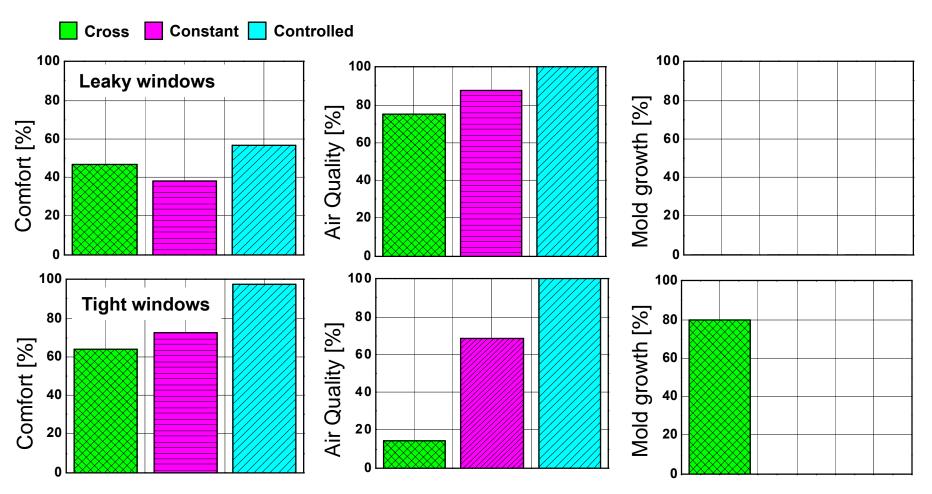


Simulation results: Config.1: Old building with leaky windows – Comfort

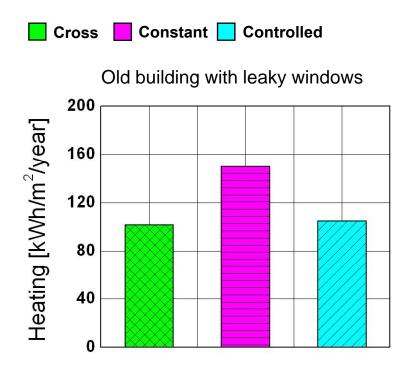


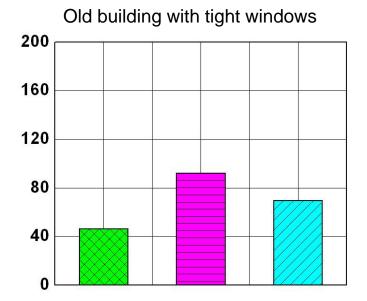
Simulation results: Config. 1: old building with leaky windows-

Config. 2: old building with tight windows



Simulation results: Config. 1: old building with leaky windows—Config. 2: old building with tight windows





Conclusions:

- Controlled ventilation system is optimal (after the retrofit)
- Cross ventilation could be an alternative but...

Summary and outlook

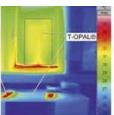
Summary

- > Development of an Equation-Based Object-Oriented Building Physics Library
- ➤ Validation of the Building Physics Library
- > Application: Analysis of the consequences of a ,,wrong" Building retrofit

Outlook

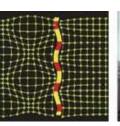
- Extend the Building Physics Library
- Simulator coupling (BCVTB)

















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